
WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN



29-30 September 1990, United Nations, New York

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Further information provided in loose-leaf form in the accompanying kit includes:

- Press release
- Expected attendance at the World Summit
- Agenda
- Access to Summit meeting areas in the United Nations complex
- Information officials and contacts

MEDIA GUIDE TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

Welcome to the World Summit for Children. The Summit Secretariat is pleased that you are covering the Summit and would like to assist in making your stay as productive as possible.

This media kit provides basic information for journalists working at the Summit, including guidelines for coverage and profiles of the two Co-chairmen of the Summit, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and President Moussa Traoré of Mali. Four other countries, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden, joined with Canada and Mali in initiating the Summit. Thumb-nail sketches of their leaders are provided: Presidents Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, and Prime Ministers Ghulam Mustafa Khan Jatoi of Pakistan and Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden.

This bound volume also contains a listing of permanent missions to the United Nations with their phone numbers for making contacts with government leaders. Some of the major problems facing children with possible solutions are outlined, and a list of background materials is included.

Other information is provided in loose-leaf form, including a list of the participating Heads of State and Government, the agenda for the Summit, a press release, guidelines for access to areas within the United Nations complex, and a list of Summit information personnel and their phone numbers.

In addition, an Information Kit, containing background articles on key issues, a brochure and pictures and graphics, is also available in the Media Centre as well as an Inter-agency Kit, containing articles from 15 United Nations agencies about the work they do with children and the opportunity the Summit provides to enhance their efforts.

The following section provides basic information for all press at the Summit as well as information of particular interest to the electronic media.

1. Accreditation

Journalists who have previously submitted accreditation forms accompanied by a letter of assignment from their editor and two passport-size photos can receive their press credentials in room S-250 at the United Nations Secretariat *until Thursday, 27 September 1990*, upon presentation of two photo IDs, such as passport, national press credentials, police press pass, work ID or driver's license. Journalists are requested to enter the United Nations through the visitors' entrance located at First Avenue and 46th Street, walk through the magnetometer and have all equipment checked. The office is open from 9:30 a.m. until 6 p.m.

From Friday, 28 September, through Sunday, 30 September, press accreditation cards can be picked up at UNICEF House, 3 United Nations Plaza, 44th Street between First and

Second Avenues in New York. During the Summit, First and Second Avenues will be closed for security reasons. Therefore, journalists should go to the intersection of Second Avenue and 44th Street from where security personnel will escort them to UNICEF House and the United Nations.

Journalists already accredited with the United Nations require - in addition to their United Nations press credentials - special access passes issued by the United Nations Security and Safety Service to enter the United Nations during the Summit. Accredited journalists may obtain these special access passes upon presentation of their valid United Nations Press ID at the above offices.

Journalists accompanying a Head of State or Government will have already submitted applications through their own government press office and will receive credentials from a member of their country's permanent mission to the United Nations.

Credentials should be displayed at all times while inside the United Nations. If credentials are misplaced or lost, correspondents should contact the United Nations Security Office at 963-6666.

2. Media facilities

Journalists accredited for the Summit should enter the United Nations through the same entrance at First Avenue and 46th Street and follow the signs to the Media Centre in the first basement of

the General Assembly building. The Media Centre consists of:

- Conference Room 1, for the print media.
Phone: 963-1208 to 963-1211.
- Conference Room 2, the Summit Information Centre, where documents and pool passes are distributed and information queries are handled.
Phone: 963-1200 to 1203.
- Conference Room 3, for television, radio and photography.
Phone: 963-1204 to 1207.
- Conference Room 4, for press conferences and briefings.

The phone numbers should be preceded by the 212 area code if called from outside Manhattan or the Bronx.

Additional facilities for the media are located on the third floor of the Secretariat building in the permanent press area. Both areas are staffed by information personnel. Tables, chairs and typewriters are available on a 'first come, first served' basis. Both areas have TV monitors to allow reporters to follow the Summit proceedings and 'mult-boxes' to enable journalists to make their own sound recordings.

In the Media Centre, simultaneous interpretation of the Summit proceedings is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Telephones are located in both media areas with payment by coin, credit card or collect. All telephones are equipped with voice couplers for use in transmitting pre-recorded material. Telephones for live transmissions are available at the United Nations Radio studios, which can be used through advance booking at the Media Centre.

Telex, fax and telegram facilities are located in the commercial offices of the Western Union and MCI International situated on the third floor, adjacent to the press area. Additional fax facilities are in the Media Centre. Payment for services is the responsibility of the journalists. There are also photocopiers in the Media Centre.

3. Press conferences and briefings

News conferences and briefings will be held in Conference Room 4 according to the following schedule:

1. The first briefing is scheduled for Friday, 28 September, at 3 p.m.
2. A background briefing on issues related to the Summit is scheduled on Saturday, 29 September, from 10 a.m. until 1:00 p.m., at which experts and specialists will present a wide variety of information on subjects related to child survival, development and protection.

3. A media briefing is planned on Saturday at 2 p.m. to provide details on the Summit meeting itself.

4. There will be a briefing on Sunday, 30 September, at 2 p.m. to update the media on developments during Saturday night and Sunday morning.

5. A press conference at the conclusion of the Summit is scheduled for 5:00 p.m. on Sunday.

4. Press releases and documentation

News coverage will be provided throughout the weekend, and press releases will be issued as warranted and distributed in Conference Room 2 and at the Media Documents Distribution Counter, room S-390. Information kits and other background material on specific issues concerning the state of children world-wide and efforts to improve their condition will also be available at these sites.

All official Summit documents, including the draft Declaration and Plan of Action to be adopted by the Summit, will be available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Press releases will be issued in English and French.

5. Food service arrangements

There will be five areas in the United Nations complex where journalists may purchase meals, snacks and drinks.

Facility	Location	Saturday	Sunday
U.N. Cafeteria	First Floor	8 a.m.-10 p.m.	6 a.m.-10 p.m.
Visitors' Coffee Shop	Basement	8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.
Viennese Cafe	Basement	10 a.m.-midnight	9 a.m.-midnight
UNCA Press Bar	Third Floor	10 a.m.-10 p.m.	10 a.m.-10 p.m.
UNICEF Cafeteria	3 U.N. Plaza	8:30 a.m.-10 p.m.	7:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

In addition, vending machines on the third floor will be available 24 hours a day.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ELECTRONIC MEDIA JOURNALISTS

Television facilities

The following materials and other services will be available:

UNTV pool coverage will be relayed through monitors located in the Media Centre and the third floor press area. Audio will be available in the floor language (i.e., as spoken) and in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. In the third floor press area, only English interpretation will be available.

TV video and audio pool feeds will be available at the Media Centre for use by individual broadcasters.

UNTV has direct television lines to NR (the local post and telecommunications) from where audio and video feeds in the floor language will be available.

Arrangements to pick up the audio/video feeds can also be made with commercial facilities (see attached list) which can record UNTV pool feed from NR; advance reservations are suggested.

Note: All satellite distribution from the Summit is the responsibility of each individual broadcaster. Broadcasters are to book their own land or satellite feed from NR to a commercial facility or international gateway.

In addition to the live pool coverage provided by UNTV, packaged video highlights will be supplied by the Summit Secretariat. These video tapes can be requested on NTSC, PAL or SECAM and are available in the following formats: VHS, Betamax, BVU, Betacam, Betacam SP and one inch.

In addition, B-roll background footage on issues related to children will be available for broadcasters at the Media Centre. These short documentary features will have international soundtracks and printed script information. Limited copies will be available in BVU and Betacam formats in NTSC.

Radio facilities

All open proceedings will be covered on a pool basis through the United Nations audio feeds in the floor language (i.e., as spoken) with simultaneous interpretation available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The following materials and other services will be available to radio broadcasters:

The audio pool feed will be available at the Media Centre in the floor language and by interpretation in six languages through use of 'mult-boxes'. Audio feeds in the floor language are also available at NR (the local post and telecommunications). Advance reservations for these audio feeds are suggested.

The telephone system at the United Nations is digital. Analogue telephone lines with voice couplers are available in the Media Centre and in the third floor press area.

In addition to the United Nations Radio feed, packaged audio highlights will be available in English, French and Spanish in the Media Centre. Recordings will be on reel or cassette.

United Nations Radio studio facilities will be available through advance booking.

A list of commercial studios in the vicinity of the United Nations is included for broadcasters who wish to hire studio space for production purposes.

Commercial television facilities

American Video Channels

321 West 44th Street
(212) 789-3333

Contact: Yair Tropen

ENG crews, editing, studio facilities, and transmit/receive capability.

MIT-Modern Telecommunications Inc.

1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
885 Second Avenue
(212) 355-0510, 759-7465/61

Contact: Gray Winslow

ENG crews, editing, studio facilities, and transmit/receive capability.

Transvideo Production Services

506 West 57th Street

(212) 265-4141

Contact: Sy Yoskowitz

ENG crews, editing, studio

in any format or standard.

Transmit and receive in

PAL, SECAM and NTSC.

Full studio facilities.

Unitel

515 West 57th Street

(212) 265-3600

Contact: Ilene Goldberg

ENG crews, editing, studio

facilities, and transmit/

receive capability.

Visnews

630 Fifth Avenue

(212) 698-4500

Contact: Ann Romano, Doug McNeal

ENG crews, editing, studio

facilities, and transmit/

24-hour service.

Keystone Communications

45 West 45th Street

(212) 869-4575

Contact: Ketha Fairhurst

Editing and transmit/

receive capability.

WTN (World Television News)

1995 Broadway

(212) 362-4440

Contact: Sharri Berg

ENG crews editing, studio

facilities and transmit/

receive capability,

24-hour service.

Commercial radio facilities

Full House Productions

Suite 324

150 Fifth Avenue

(212) 645-6222

Contact: Phil Lee

Howard Schwartz Recordings

420 Lexington Avenue

(212) 687-4180

Contact: Beth Levy-Davis

Beevee Sound

211 East 43rd Street

(212) 949-9170

Contact: Bruno Vlnes

Pisces Music

12 East 46th Street

(212) 682-1860

Contact: Jim Petrie

BRIAN MULRONEY

Prime Minister of Canada

Born March 20, 1939 in Bale Comeau, Quebec, World Summit Co-chairman. Mr. Mulroney is a lawyer and former corporate executive.

He holds a B.A. (Honours) in Political Science from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia and a Bachelor of Law from l'Université Laval in Quebec City.

On June 11, 1983, Mr. Mulroney was elected Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada.

He subsequently won election to the House of Commons in a by-election on August 29, 1983 in the riding of Central Nova, Nova Scotia.

In the general election of 1984, he was elected in the riding of Manicouagan, Quebec. His party won the largest number of seats in Canadian parliamentary history. He was re-elected to the riding of Charlevoix, Quebec on November 21, 1988, and led his party to form a second majority government.

Mr. Mulroney has been active in public life and community affairs for many years. In May 1974, he was appointed to the Cliche Royal Commission to investigate violence in the Quebec construction industry. In 1976, he was a candidate for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada.

Later that year, he joined the Iron Ore Company of Canada as executive vice-president; a year later, he became company president.

He has been active in charitable organizations including the United Way of Greater Montreal, the Big Brothers Association of Canada, the Quebec Association for the Mentally Retarded, the Canadian Juvenile Diabetes Foundation and the Montreal Heart Fund.

Mr. Mulroney is married to the former Milla Pivnicki; they have four children, Caroline, Ben, Mark and Nicolas.

MOUSSA TRAORE

President of Mali

President Moussa Traoré, Co-chairman of the World Summit for Children, is no stranger to summitry or actions on behalf of children.

Head of State in the sprawling West African nation of Mali since 1968, Mr. Traoré's determination and drive has placed him among Africa's most dynamic leaders.

Born in September 1936 in Sebetou, the westernmost part of the country, Mr. Traoré was destined for an army career and began at the African Preparatory Military School in Katl at age 14, before undergoing officer training at the Frejus Military Academy. He took power in a military coup in 1968 and was elected President of the Republic of Mali by universal suffrage in 1979.

During his presidency, Mr. Traoré has demonstrated imaginative personal leadership in fostering improved health and general welfare of children in Africa. He recognized early the important potential of the child survival and development revolution and personally launched Mali's child immunization programme, urging similar efforts among his African peers.

Chosen President of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1988, he presided over its silver jubilee summit, which was attended by 31 Heads of State and Government - the largest OAU summit in history.

Mr. Traoré was instrumental in making the African child a special focus of OAU,

and the 1988 summit adopted not only several key resolutions for collaborative efforts on behalf of Africa's children, but also established mechanisms for continuing the oversight, monitoring and advancement of those efforts.

This visibility given to children's needs by OAU under Mr. Traoré's presidency has gained attention in other high-level forums, including the 1989 Non-aligned Conference, the 1988 Francophone Summit and the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit in Moscow in 1988. The Moscow communique carried a special message of support for the WHO/UNICEF goal of reducing preventable childhood deaths by the most effective methods. This type of attention gave rise to the idea and credibility of a world summit for children.

A great milestone in the progress toward basic health for mothers and children was established in the Mali capital of Bamako.

In September 1988, President Traoré presided over a meeting there of African health ministers that resulted in what has become known as the 'Bamako Initiative'. It is aimed at making primary health care universally accessible to mothers and children by the mid-1990s. Its mainspring is decentralized, self-sustained health care with communities sharing in the financing and management of local services maintained by proceeds from selling essential drugs.

MOHAMED HOSNI MUBARAK

President of Egypt

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1928 | Born in the village of Kafr El-Mosellha in Minuffya Governorate, Lower Egypt. |
| 1949 | Graduated from the Military Academy. |
| 1950 | Graduated from the Air Academy and began his career in the Air Force. |
| 1967 | Appointed Director-General of the Air Academy. |
| 1969 | Appointed Chief of Staff of the Air Force. |
| 1972 | Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force. |
| 1973 | Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. |
| 1975 | Appointed Vice-President of Egypt. |
| 1976 | Elected Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Party. |
| 1981 | Elected Secretary-General of the National Democratic Party. |
| | Nominated by the National Democratic Party and the People's Assembly to stand as candidate for the Presidency. |
| | Elected President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in a national referendum. |
| 1982 | Elected Chairman of the National Democratic Party. |

President Mubarak and his wife, Suzanne, have two sons.

CARLOS SALINAS DE GORTARI

President of Mexico

- 1948** Born in Mexico City.
- 1966** Joined the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).
- 1970** Awarded Bachelor's degree, National School of Economics of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.
- Assistant Professor of Statistics, National Autonomous University of Mexico.
- 1972** Awarded Master's Degree in Public Administration, Harvard University; Awarded Master's Degree in Political Economics and Government, Harvard University (1975).
- 1974** Became head of the Department of Economic Studies of the General Office for International Financial Affairs in the Secretariat of Finance.
- 1976** Promoted to the post of Assistant Director for Economic Studies of the General Office of Financial Planning.
- 1978** Appointed Assistant Director-General of the General Office of Financial Planning.
- Awarded Ph.D. in Political Economics and Government, Harvard University.
- 1979** Appointed Director-General for Economic and Social Policy of the Secretariat of Programming and Budget.
- 1982** Appointed Secretary of Programming and Budget.
- 1987** Nominated by the Institutional Revolutionary Party as candidate for the Presidency.
- 1988** Elected to a six-year term as President of the United Mexican States.

President Salinas de Gortari and his wife, Cecilia, have one daughter and two sons.

GHULAM MUSTAFA KHAN Jatoi

Prime Minister of Pakistan

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1931 | Born in the province of Sindh. |
| 1956 | Elected to the West Pakistan Assembly. |
| 1962 | Elected to the National Assembly of Pakistan. Re-elected in 1965 and 1970.

Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. Also in 1965. |
| 1967 | Was one of the founders of the Pakistan People's Party. |
| 1971 | Appointed a Federal Cabinet Minister, subsequently has held portfolios of Political Affairs, Railways, Communications, Fuel Power and Natural Resources. |
| 1973 | Elected to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, and elected Chief Minister of Sindh. Re-elected to both positions in 1977. |
| 1986 | Resigned from the Pakistan People's Party and formed the National Peoples Party.

Elected Chairman of the National People's Party. |
| 1988 | Elected to the National Assembly, where he was leader of the opposition in the Assembly. |
| 1990 | Appointed Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. |

INGVAR CARLSSON

Prime Minister of Sweden

- 1934 Born in Borås, a town in southern Sweden.
- 1958 Awarded Master's Degree in Political Science, University of Lund.
- 1961 Elected Chairman of Swedish Social Democratic Party Youth League (SSU).
- 1965 Elected Member of Parliament.
- 1967 Appointed Junior Minister to Cabinet.
Appointed Director of National Council for Environment.
- 1969 Appointed Minister of Education.
- 1972 Elected to National Council of Swedish Social Democratic Party (SDP).
- 1973 Appointed Minister of Housing.
- 1975 Elected to National Executive Committee of Swedish SDP.
- 1982 Appointed Deputy Prime Minister.
- 1985 Appointed Minister of the Environment.
- 1986 Appointed Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden.

Prime Minister Carlsson and his wife, Ingrid, have two daughters.

PERMANENT MISSIONS, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

The following list contains the Summit contact officials and telephone numbers of each national mission to the United Nations. The telephone numbers should be preceded by the area code (212) when dialed from outside Manhattan or the Bronx. Updates on this list are available in the Media Centre.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. Mir Mohammadi
Second Secretary
754-1191

ALBANIA

Mr. Genc Mlloja
Deputy Permanent Representative
249-2059

ALGERIA

Mme Sabria Boukadoum
First Secretary
750-1960

ANGOLA

Mr. Apolln Correia
Counsellor
861-5656

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Dr. John W. Ashe
Science Attaché
541-4117

ARGENTINA

Mr. Ernesto Martínez Gondra
Counsellor

Mr. Jorge A. Osella
Second Secretary
688-6300

AUSTRALIA

Dr. Peter Stephen Wilenski, AO
Permanent Representative
421-6910

AUSTRIA

Mr. Thomas Hajnoczi
Minister Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative
949-1840

BAHAMAS

Mrs. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter
Deputy Permanent Representative
421-6925 ext. 26

BAHRAIN

Mr. Saeed Mohamed Al-Falhani
First Secretary
223-6200

BANGLADESH

Mr. Mahbub Kabir
Counsellor

Ms. Ismat Jahan
Second Secretary
867-3434

BARBADOS

Mr. David O.W. Blackman
First Secretary
867-8431

BELGIUM

Mr. Luc Devolder
Counsellor
599-5250

BELIZE

Mr. Carl L. B. Rogers
Permanent Representative
599-0233

BENIN

M. Christian C. Missinhoun
First Secretary
249-6014

BHUTAN

Mr. Harl K. Chhetri
Second Secretary
826-1919

BOLIVIA

Sra. Esther M. Ashton
Counsellor
682-8132

BOTSWANA

Mr. Legwalla Joseph Legwalla
Permanent Representative
889-2277

BRAZIL

Mr. Adhemar Gabriel Bahadlan
Minister Plenipotentiary
832-6868

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Pengiran Hajah Masrainah Binte
Pengiran Haji Ahmad
First Secretary
838-1600

BULGARIA

Mr. Etien Ninov
Counsellor
737-4790

BURKINA FASO

Mme Awa Ouedraogo
Counsellor

M. Macalre Kabore
First Secretary
288-7515

BURUNDI

M. Jérémie Ndayiziga
First Counsellor
687-1180

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

Mr. Vladimir Sokolovskiy
First Secretary
535-3420

CAMBODIA

M. Thlounn Prasith
Permanent Representative
888-6646

CAMEROON

Mme Elsie Ngowo Mbella Ngomba
Second Counsellor
794-2295

CANADA

Mr. Ado Vaher
Counsellor for Development
and Budgetary Affairs

Mr. Hugues Rousseau
Special Adviser
751-5600
751-5607 (after hours).

CAPE VERDE

Mr. José Armando F. Ferreira Duarte
Second Secretary
472-0333

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

M. Edmond Nzapa-Yeke
Counsellor (Economic Affairs)
689-6195

CHAD

M. Ahmat Abderaman Haggat
First Counsellor
986-0980

CHILE

Mr. José M. Cruz
Counsellor of Embassy
687-7547

CHINA

Mr. Zhang Guanghui
Minister Counsellor
787-3838

COLOMBIA

Mr. Jaime Girón
Minister Plenipotentiary
355-7776

COMOROS

M. Aminl Ali Moumin
Permanent Representative
972-8010

CONGO

M. David Kounkou
Third Secretary
744-7840

COSTA RICA

Sra. Virginia R. de Rojak
Counsellor
986-6373

COTE D'IVOIRE

M. Amara Essy
Permanent Representative
371-7036

CUBA

Sr. Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada
Permanent Representative
689-7215

CYPRUS

Mr. Elias Ellades
Counsellor
481-6023

CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Mr. Alexander Slaby
First Secretary
535-8814

DENMARK

Ms. Anne Ehrenreich
First Secretary
308-2177 ext. 316

DJIBOUTI

M. Dysane Abdallah Dorani
First Counsellor
753-3163

DOMINICA

Mr. Simon Paul Richards
Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative
949-0853

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Rafael Pedro Gonzalez Pantaleon
Permanent Representative
867-0833

ECUADOR

Mr. Mauricio Montalvo
First Secretary
935-1680

EGYPT

Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal
Minister Plenipotentiary

Mrs. Nihad Zikri
Counsellor
879-6300

EL SALVADOR

Mr. Alexander A. Kravetz
Alternate Representative
679-1616

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Sr. Dámaso-Obiang Ndong
Permanent Representative
599-1523

ETHIOPIA

Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse
Permanent Representative
421-1830

FIJI

Mr. Winston Thompson
Permanent Representative
355-7316

FINLAND

Ms. Anna Lledes
Second Secretary
355-2100

FRANCE

M. Xavier de la Chevalerie
Ambassadeur de France

M. Jacques Boutet
Conseiller (focal point)

Mme Nicole Courson
Conseiller (alternate)
308-5700

GABON

M. Denis Dangué Rewaka
Permanent Representative
686-9720

GAMBIA

Mr. Hassan Gibril
Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative
949-6640

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Dr. Siegfried Zachmann
Permanent Representative
686-2596

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Mr. Hans Günter Gnodtke
Counsellor
949-9245

GHANA

Mr. Clifford Nii Amon Kotey
Counsellor
832-1300

GREECE

Ms. Maria Vassiliou
Third Secretary
490-6060

GRENADA

Mr. Eugene M. Pursoo
Permanent Representative
599-0301

GUATEMALA

Sr. Francisco Villagran de Leon
Permanent Representative
679-4760

GUINEA

M. Tahirou Diallo
First Secretary
687-8115

GUINEA-BISSAU

Mme Maria Manuela Lopes da Rosa
Counsellor
661-3977

GUYANA

Ms. June A. Persaud
First Secretary
527-3232

HAITI

Mme Any L. Bernardin
Counsellor
370-4840

HOLY SEE

Mr. John Klink
Adviser
734-2900

HONDURAS

Sr. Javier Suazo Tomé
Alternate Representative
752-3370

HUNGARY

Mr. Ivan Budal
Deputy Permanent Representative
535-8660

ICELAND

Mr. Helgi Gislason
Minister Counsellor
686-4100

INDIA

Ms. Sujata Mehta
First Secretary
751-1392

INDONESIA

Mrs. Saodah B.A. Syahrudin
Minister Counsellor (Economic
and Social Section)
972-8333

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Mr. Kamal Kharrazi
Permanent Representative
687-2020

IRAQ

Dr. Abdul Amir A. Al-Anbari
Permanent Representative
737-4433

IRELAND

Mr. John O. Burke
Counsellor
421-6934

ISRAEL

Mr. Johanan Bein
Acting Permanent Representative
351-5254

ITALY

Mr. Giampaolo Cantini
First Secretary
486-9191

JAMAICA

Mrs. Ava Mignott
First Secretary
688-7040

JAPAN

Mr. Kazuo Minagawa
First Secretary
223-4300

JORDAN

Mr. Samir Naouri
Minister Plenipotentiary
752-0135

KENYA

Mr. Michael George Okeyo
Permanent Representative
421-4740

**KOREA,
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF**

Mr. Kim Mun Dok
Second Secretary
722-3536

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Mr. Byung Se Yun
First Secretary
371-1280

KUWAIT

Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan
Permanent Representative
973-4300

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mr. Bountheung Soumpholphakdy
Second Secretary
986-0227

LEBANON

Mr. Nouhad Mahmoud
Counsellor
355-5461

LESOTHO

Mr. Alexander Tasa Ralebitso
First Secretary
661-1690

LIBERIA

Mr. Gabriel N. Fernandez
Counsellor
687-1033

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Dr. Ali A. Treiki
Permanent Representative
752-5775

LUXEMBOURG

M. Jean Feyder
Permanent Representative
370-9850

MADAGASCAR

M. Claude Randriamalala
Counsellor
986-9491

MALAWI

Mr. Robert B. Mbaya
Permanent Representative
949-0180

MALAYSIA

Mr. Rastam Mohd. Isa
Counsellor
986-6310

MALDIVES

Mr. Ahmed Khaleel
Second Secretary
599-6195

MALI

M. Mahamane Maiga
Second Counsellor
737-4150

MALTA

Mr. George Vella
Second Secretary
725-2345

MAURITANIA

Mr. Kharass Kane
First Counsellor
737-7780

MAURITIUS

Dr. Sateeanund Peerthum
Permanent Representative
949-0190

MEXICO

Sr. Federico Salas
Counsellor
752-0220

MONACO

Mr. John Dube
Consul General
759-5227

MONGOLIA

Mr. Ravjaaglin Mounkhon
Third Secretary
861-9460

MOROCCO

Mme Yamina Akhamlich Bennani
First Secretary
421-1580

MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso
Permanent Representative
517-4550

MYANMAR

U Thaung Tun
Deputy Permanent Representative
535-1310

NAMIBIA

Mr. Hinyangerwa P. Asheeke
Charge d'Affaires
557-2450

NEPAL

Mr. Jal Pratap Rana
Permanent Representative
370-4188

NETHERLANDS

Mr. Peter Roelof Post
First Secretary
697-5547

NEW ZEALAND

Ms. Jane Coombs
Second Secretary
826-1960

NICARAGUA

Sra. Grethel Vargas Guevara
First Secretary
490-7997

NIGER

M. Abdoulaye Moumouni
Counsellor
421-3260

NIGERIA

Ms. Theresa C. Garuba
Senior Counsellor
953-9130

NORWAY

Ms. Kjersti Rodsmoen
Secretary of Embassy
421-0280

OMAN

Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussalby
Permanent Representative
355-3505

PAKISTAN

Ms. Fauzia Abbas
First Secretary
879-8600

PANAMA

Ms. Noris Elena Ramirez
Counsellor (Economic Affairs
Alternate Representative)
421-5420

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia
Permanent Representative
682-6447

PARAGUAY

Sr. Genaro Vicente Pappalardo
Counsellor
687-3490

PERU

Mr. Jorge Lázaro
Counsellor

Mr. Félix Denegri
Second Secretary
687-3336

PHILIPPINES

Miss Mary Ann O. Arguillas
First Secretary
764-1281

POLAND

Mr. Janusz Zieliński
First Secretary

Mr. Marek Zawacki
Second Secretary
744-2506

PORTUGAL

M. João Maria Cabral
First Secretary
759-9444

QATAR

Dr. Hassan Ali Hussain Al-Ni'Mah
Permanent Representative
486-9335

ROMANIA

M. Aurel Dragos Munteanu
Permanent Representative
682-3273

RWANDA

M. Jean-Marie Vianney Gatera
First Counsellor
696-0644

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Mr. Raymond Taylor
Counsellor
535-1234

SAINT LUCIA

Dr. Charles S. Flemming
Permanent Representative
697-9360

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Mr. James Anton Pompey
Deputy Permanent Representative
687-4490

SAMOA

Malava Iulai Toma
Permanent Representative
599-6196

SAN MARINO

M. Camillo De Benedetti
Minister Plenipotentiary
Alternate Permanent Representative
751-1234

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

M. Joaquim Rafael Branco
Permanent Representative
697-4211

SAUDI ARABIA

H.H. Prince Mansour
Bin Khalid Al Farhan Al-Saud
Second Secretary

Mr. Said Al-Rachach
Second Secretary
697-4830

SENEGAL

Mme Maymouna Diop
Counsellor
517-9030

SEYCHELLES

Mr. Marc Michael Marengo
Deputy Permanent Representative
687-9766

SIERRA LEONE

Mr. Sheka A. Mansaray
Counsellor and Head of Chancery
770-0030

SINGAPORE

Mr. Tan Kok Nam
Third Secretary
826-0840

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Mr. Francis Bugotu
Permanent Representative
599-6193

SOMALIA

Mr. Abdillahi Said Osman
Permanent Representative
688-9410

SPAIN

Sr. Don Francisco Villar
Permanent Representative
661-1050

SRI LANKA

Mr. Heendeniya K. J. R. Bandara
Minister Counsellor
986-7040

SUDAN

Mrs. Asmaa Mohamed Abdalla
Minister Plenipotentiary
421-2680

SURINAME

Ms. Patricia L. Cederboom
Secretary to the Ambassador
826-0660

SWAZILAND

Ms. Sethabile E.J. Mdluli
First Secretary
371-8910

SWEDEN

Mrs. Ingrid Hjelt af Trolle
First Secretary

Ms. Annika Wren
Press Attaché
751-5900

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Ivo Sleber
Third Secretary
421-1480

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr. Dia-Allah El-Fattal
Permanent Representative
661-1313

THAILAND

Mr. Narong Sasitorn
Second Secretary
689-1004

TOGO

Mr. Nolana Ta-Ama
Second Counsellor
490-3455

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau
Second Secretary
697-7620

TUNISIA

Mlle Holla Bachtobji
First Secretary
557-3344

TURKEY

Mr. Tahsin Burcuoglu
Counsellor
949-0150

UGANDA

Ms. Rosemary Semafumu
Third Secretary
949-0110

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Mr. Andrei Flalko
535-3418

U.S.S.R

Mr. Yully M. Vorontsov
Permanent Representative
861-4900

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Mr. Ali Thanl Al-Suwaidi
Counsellor
371-0480

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Phillip M. Tissot
Second Secretary
745-0253

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mrs. Perucy N. Butiku
Second Counsellor
972-9160

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. A. Gordon MacArthur
Counsellor
415-4304
415-4444 (after hours)

URUGUAY

Miss Adriana Lissidini
Second Secretary
752-8240

VANUATU

Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop
Permanent Representative
926-3311

VENEZUELA

Ms. Guillermina Da Silva
Counsellor

Ms. Yasmin Turuphial
Second Secretary

Ms. Anabel Duran
Press Attaché

Mr. Leonardo Tirado
Protocol Attaché
557-2055

VIET NAM

Mr. Vu Van Mien
Attaché
679-3779

YEMEN

Miss Nourla Hammami
First Secretary
355-1730

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Zeljko Jerkic
Counsellor
879-8700

ZAIRE

M. Bagbeni Adelto Nzengeya
Permanent Representative
754-1966

ZAMBIA

Lt. Gen. Peter Dingl Zuze
Permanent Representative
758-1110

ZIMBABWE

Ms. Chipso Zindoga
Counsellor
980-9511

FOR CHILDREN — A CHANCE FOR A BETTER FUTURE

Much of the discussion at the World Summit for Children will be centred around the devastating statistics that tell a sorry story about the state of the world's children. And yet, it is not in any way an insurmountable task to reverse this situation and give millions of children a chance for a happy, healthy childhood with productive prospects as adults.

Scientists have developed the technologies to save the lives of most of the 40,000 children under the age of five who die every day. The specific requirements to reverse the spiraling death toll — food, health care, water and sanitation, education — can be delivered thanks to major advances in modern communications. And because of these developments, the costs of saving these lives is well within our capacity. What is needed is the will to evoke change, along with restructuring of national priorities.

Some of the key problems for children and means of alleviating the situation are outlined on the following pages. Costs of achieving goals for children can vary widely from country to country. While some of the costs may seem high, in fact they are eminently affordable compared with the way the world spends its money. For example, look at what \$2.5 billion buys in today's market:

- the world's daily expenditure on the military;
- one week's spending by the developing world on the military;
- the monthly outlay in the Soviet Union for vodka; and
- the annual cost of advertising by U.S. cigarette companies.

The key issue is the will of the public and its leaders to create an environment in which children can survive and thrive.

MAJOR GOALS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION IN THE 1990S

Infant and child mortality

PROBLEM

Every minute 28 children under five die, 27 of whom are in developing countries.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

Families need ready access to functioning primary health care systems and medical personnel who are competent to handle most of their basic needs. Some of the feasible actions are:

- preventing child deaths through vaccination;
- improving the nutrition of children;
- alleviating poverty and combating ignorance;
- reducing the illiteracy rate of parents; and
- providing safe water and sanitation services.

GOAL

Reduction of the infant mortality rate in all countries by one third or 50 per 1,000 live births, whichever is less, and reduction of the under-five mortality rate by one third or 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is less.

COST

The big picture: Reducing infant and child mortality depends on the achievement of many other goals and is perhaps the most ambitious one of all. A comprehensive health care system throughout the developing world would cost between \$1.8 billion and \$3.4 billion per year in addition to current expenditures on child health care.

On the individual level: A kit containing basic equipment for a public health nurse to treat and prevent illnesses costs \$65.

Maternal health

PROBLEM

500,000 women in the developing countries die each year from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, leaving more than a million young children motherless.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

- Redressing the social inequities confronting women;
- ensuring that couples have access to family planning;
- developing community-based maternity care;
- up-grading facilities and equipment; and
- providing more pre-natal care and trained birth attendants.

GOAL

To reduce the maternal mortality rate by half.

COST

The big picture: According to World Bank estimates, the cost of a comprehensive maternal health care system would be \$1.50 per woman of child-bearing age per year in addition to what is now being spent on basic health care in developing countries.

On the individual level: A midwifery kit for a village birth attendant costs only \$27.24.

Nutrition

PROBLEM

Malnutrition in its various forms — lack of protein-energy, anaemia, deficiencies in vitamin A and iodine — contributes to one third of the 14 million annual child deaths.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

To free millions from hunger and malnutrition three conditions must be met:

- people must have access to appropriate and sufficient foods at all times of the year;
- people must have access to health services and live in a healthy environment; and
- mothers and other family members must have knowledge and time to provide proper child care.

Other necessary actions include:

- ensuring more equitable distribution of resources within a society;
- improving food production, storage, distribution, marketing and preparation techniques;
- providing special supplements of iron, vitamin A and iodine;
- strengthening primary health care, including provision of safe water and sanitation; and
- promoting breast-feeding.

GOAL

Reduce the malnutrition rate among children under five years of age by half.

COST

The big picture: Poverty reduction and changed social and economic conditions may be the best nutrition programme in many instances. Based on the costs of some successful national nutrition programmes, it is estimated that additional expenditure of \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year could reduce global malnutrition among children under five by half.

On the individual level: The cost to adequately feed a child varies greatly according to the child's age and the local diet. The additional food requirements beyond breast milk for an infant between 6 and 24 months are minimal. A two-year-old child requires approximately half as much food as its mother; an eight-year-old may require as much food as the mother. Essential food supplements are inexpensive: a course of iron tablets costs \$0.25 per pregnancy; a vitamin A capsule costing \$0.02 provided every six months can prevent blindness (the cost of not providing it will be the eyesight of over 2 million children in the 1990s and the health of many more millions); the cost of an iodine capsule provided annually to prevent cretinism is \$0.10.

Water and sanitation

PROBLEM

Some 1.2 billion people lack access to safe water, and 1.7 billion people lack access to appropriate sanitation.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

- Reallocating resources from high-cost technologies, such as individual household connections, to low-cost technologies, such as a communal pump within walking distance;
- intensifying community financing; and
- increasing participation by women, the primary users, in the management of community water supply systems.

GOAL

Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of human waste disposal by the year 2000.

COST

The big picture: It is estimated that additional funding of \$35 billion per year over the next 10 years is needed to achieve total water and sanitation coverage by the year 2000, with \$15 billion for water supply and \$20 billion for sanitation. However, 80 per cent of the currently unserved population could be reached by focusing only on low-cost and some intermediate technologies at a cost of roughly \$10 billion annually.

On the individual level: A handpump, pipes and accessories for constructing a deep well cost \$400. Complete construction materials for sanitary latrines, including composting latrines to turn waste products into harmless fertilizer for local use, cost \$75.

Education

PROBLEM

More than 100 million children of school age, 60 million of them girls, never step inside a classroom. At least another 100 million children do not complete their basic education.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

Intense social and economic mobilization and firm political will are crucial, especially since resources both internal and external have dwindled during the past decade. Some of the required actions include:

- providing facilities, teaching materials and basic equipment for classrooms;
- creating improved incentives and conditions for teachers;
- restructuring the education system by instituting double-shift teaching, making class sizes efficient; and
- integrating the student, school and community not only for greater effectiveness of the learning institution, but also to involve the community in its own advancement.

GOAL

Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children, with emphasis on reducing disparities between boys and girls.

COST

The big picture: It is estimated that \$50 billion beyond current expenditures is needed in developing countries during the course of the decade if universal access to primary schooling for children in the 72 low- and middle-income countries is to be provided.

On the individual level: A ton of paper for the production of primary school textbooks costs \$925.

Literacy

PROBLEM

Around the world, close to one billion people over the age of 15 are illiterate, two thirds of whom are women. Illiteracy not only limits the quality of life. In the case of women, it is also linked to more frequent births and to higher mortality and malnutrition rates among their children.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

The illiterate and disadvantaged must be brought into the social and economic mainstream, and economic and social barriers that prevent women from benefiting from education must be overcome. Other required actions include:

- reviving national and donor interest in spending on education;
- providing appropriate teaching and learning methods for adult literacy;
- training instructors; and
- increasing the production and distribution of teaching materials.

GOAL

Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to one half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy to decrease significantly the current disparity between male and female literacy rates.

COST

The big picture: It is estimated that \$45 billion in addition to current expenditures is needed in developing countries during the course of the decade to reduce illiteracy by 50 per cent.

On the individual level: The cost of helping an individual achieve literacy varies from country to country, from \$7 to \$80 in developing countries, depending on national standards of literacy.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

PROBLEM

During the past decade, more than 1.5 million children in developing countries have died as a direct result of war, and another 14 million children have been physically or psychologically traumatized. Aside from war, children face countless other obstacles: exploitation, abuse, homelessness. Hundreds of millions of children work under exploitative or unsafe conditions. Some 50 million children live on the streets, and another 100 million are neglected in homes and institutions. Other problems facing children are universal: child abuse, drug and alcohol addiction and the need for family assistance, to name but a few.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

There are no simple answers. However, alleviating poverty and creating a healthy, secure family environment within which a child can fulfil human potential are essential. Other actions:

- 'days of tranquillity' between parties at war to enable delivery of supplies and services to children;
- safeguarding children from direct combat and terrorism;
- ensuring that they are not separated from their families;
- making certain that services and facilities for children are protected from disruption or occupation by parties to a conflict; and
- providing working and street children with education and vocational skills.

GOAL

Improved protection of children through universal ratification and application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child — an international agreement that details the rights of all persons under 18 to develop to their full potential, free from hunger and want, neglect, exploitation and other abuses.

COST

What price-tag does the world attach to global peace and family harmony?

RECOMMENDED READING

The World Summit for Children (The State of the World's Children Report/Summit Special). UNICEF, 1990, 44 pp.

*Adapted from **The State of the World's Children 1990** report. Sets out challenges and opportunities, including key statistics, for protecting lives of world's children in the next decade.*

Protecting the World's Children: A Call for Action. Proceedings and Conference Report. The Task Force for Child Survival (UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO/Rockefeller Foundation), 1990, 174 pp.

Highlights of priorities for the 1990s set by officials dealing with child survival.

Meeting Basic Learning Needs: A Vision for the 1990s. The Inter-agency Commission for the World Conference on Education for All (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank), 1990, 164 pp.

Background information on meeting basic learning needs globally.

Human Development Report 1990. UNDP, 189 pp.

Description of how development enlarges people's choices in terms of health, education, standard of living, political freedom and human rights.

World Development Report 1990. World Bank (Executive Summary), 12 pp.

Provides selected social and economic data on more than 120 countries, addresses the problem of how to reduce poverty and treats major development issues.

Children and the Environment. UNICEF/UNEP, 1990, 73 pp.

Joint report summarizing how children have been affected by environmental changes and what can be done.

Children and Development in the 1990s. A UNICEF Sourcebook. UNICEF, 1990, 256 pp.

Compiled for the World Summit for Children, book contains 47 articles, 11 tables and 23 graphs explaining children's issues. Designed to assist in implementing world's agenda for children in the 1990s.

During the two days of the World Summit for Children this is what will happen:

2,800 children will die from
whooping cough.

8,000 children will die from
measles.

4,300 children will die from
tetanus.

5,500 children will die from
malaria.

22,000 children will die from
diarrhoea.

12,000 children will die from
pneumonia.

Now you know why there's a World Summit.